

MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY  
Electrolytic, 17@18.  
Copper, Firmer.  
Silver, 46 3/4.

# The Bisbee Daily Review

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FIVE CENTS

## TEUTONS TAKE IMPORTANT TOWN IN POLAND

Brest-Litovsk, One of the Main Russian Fortresses on Line of the Bug River Defense, Is Taken By Teutonic Invaders.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE  
RETREATING TO EAST

French Aeroplane Fleet Does  
Damage in Rhenish Prussia;  
Reported English Aviator De-  
stroyed German Submarine

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Brest-Litovsk, a main Russian fortress, and the concentration center for the Bug River line of defenses was occupied by the Austro-Germans. While the Russians offered a stout resistance during the approach it was apparent they would not attempt to defend Brest-Litovsk itself but evacuated it as they did Osovets in conformity with their intention to take up new positions farther east.

The Germans are in possession of the whole line of railway from Chelm to Hladystok. The Russians already have evacuated the latter city, and lesser fortresses; Grodno, Olita and now the only strongly defended positions remaining in the hands of the Russians. Both of these are being approached by the Germans and probably will be given up when they have fulfilled the purpose of facilitating the retreat of the Russian armies.

The air craft have again broken the monotony of western warfare. Sixty-two French aeroplanes flew over the Hollenhausen iron works, near Saarbrücken, Rhenish Prussia and dropped 150 bombs while a British aviator is reported to have successfully dropped bombs and destroyed a German submarine off Ostend.

German reports say four French aeroplanes, in an attack near Saarbrücken were brought down, one of them having fallen behind the French lines. The Admiralty reports the sinking of a German submarine and significantly stated it had not been the practice of the Admiralty to publish accounts regarding the losses of German submarines. "Important though it may have been," in cases where the Germans had no other source of information as to the time and place at which the losses occurred.

It had been reported for months that a number of German submarines, variously stated from twenty to forty had been caught by the British navy but today's statement is the only official confirmation that others were destroyed than those previously announced by the Admiralty.

In the eastern fighting the Russians have not entered, yet, the vast Bialowieza forest which extends thirty miles north and south and has a width of from seventeen to thirty miles. The forest is famous as a hunting center. South of it are the Pripiat marshes which protect the Russian left with plenty of roads and three or four railway lines. It is said here Grand Duke Nicholas will have made a good retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough.

Even if they should fall, military observers say, the Grand Duke will be well on his way to the new positions before the Germans can reach his flank. The Italians claim further minor successes on all fronts but these are chiefly denied in Austria. Of the operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula, which are now so important as to the cause of the allies, there is no further news.

AUSTRIAN CAVALRY AHEAD.  
AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 26.—The Austrian cavalry has pushed forward from Kovel and divided the Russian forces into two groups which are now unable to co-operate with each other according to advice from commanders of the front.

The Austrian armies operating north of the Bug River gained ground in the direction of the railway connecting Brest-Litovsk with Minsk. They now hold positions about three miles west of the river Lema. The wedge thrust into the Russian front by the Austrian cavalry, occupying Kovel, has been carried farther eastward and widened. The Russian forces thus are severed into two groups which makes it impossible for them to co-operate with each other.

WILL HANG TODAY

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 26.—Frank Creeke, a Polson convict, will hang at ten tomorrow for the murder of Guard Frank Dwyer in the attempted prison break at Polson last fall.

## COLONEL FLAYS POLICY OF NATION

Roosevelt Says the United States Has "Played an Ignoble Part Among the Nations" in the Past Thirteen Months.

ROOSEVELT'S ANSWER

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Roosevelt, when advised of Secretary Garrison's telegram to Major General Wood, said he was entirely responsible for his own remarks at Plattsburg. He also said he considered the secretary had no right to criticize Wood. The Colonel said Garrison knew nearly three weeks ago that he, with other citizens and also the President and Garrison himself had been invited to speak at the military camp. He said if he had desired, "Wood would notify us in advance what we were expected to say or leave unsaid. It was clearly his duty to direct General Wood accordingly."

He said in his speech yesterday he did not mention the President or the administration but spoke purely of the nation, of the people of the United States.

"I spoke on the assumption," said the Colonel, "that the men who paid their expenses in order to go to this camp were citizens deeply interested in the welfare of their country, men who know that the greatest value of this camp lies not in the month's training, but in the object lesson afforded in teaching our people what the nation did for her sons by teaching them in time of peace how to do their duty by the nation in time of war."

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Theodore Roosevelt, in an address tonight at the military instruction camp here, declared that for thirteen months the United States had "played an ignoble part among the nations" in that it had "tamely submitted" to seeing the weak, wronged, and "had seen our own men, women and children murdered on the high seas without action on our part."

The former president condemned the government for having "not taken the smallest step in the way of preparedness to defend our own rights." Germany, he condemned as "utterly brutal and ruthless in its disregard of international morality" and declared it would be "a base abandonment of morality" for American manufacturers of munitions of war to refuse to make shipments for the use of the armies "that are trying to restore Belgium to its own people."

Munition makers who refused to make such shipments should be put, he said, on a roll of dishonor. He added that they should be encouraged so that we may be able to hold our own when the hour of peril comes to us in our turn.

His speech follows in part: "Free citizens should be allowed to do their own fighting. The professional pacifist is as much out of place in a democracy as is the poisoner himself, and he is no better citizen than the poisoner. Probably no body of citizens in the United States during the last five years have wrought so efficiently for national decadence and international degradation as the professional pacifist, the peace-at-any-price men who have tried to teach our people that silly, all-inclusive arbitration treaties and the utterance of fatuous platitudes at peace congresses are substitutes for adequate military preparedness."

"Camps like this are the best possible antidotes to hyphenated Americanism. The events of the past year have shown us that in any crisis the hyphenated American is an active force against America, an active force for wrongdoing. The effort to hoist two flags on the same flagpole always means that one flag is hoisted underneath; and the hyphenated American invariably hoists the flag of the United States underneath. We must all be Americans and nothing else."

"There exists no finer body of Americans than this."

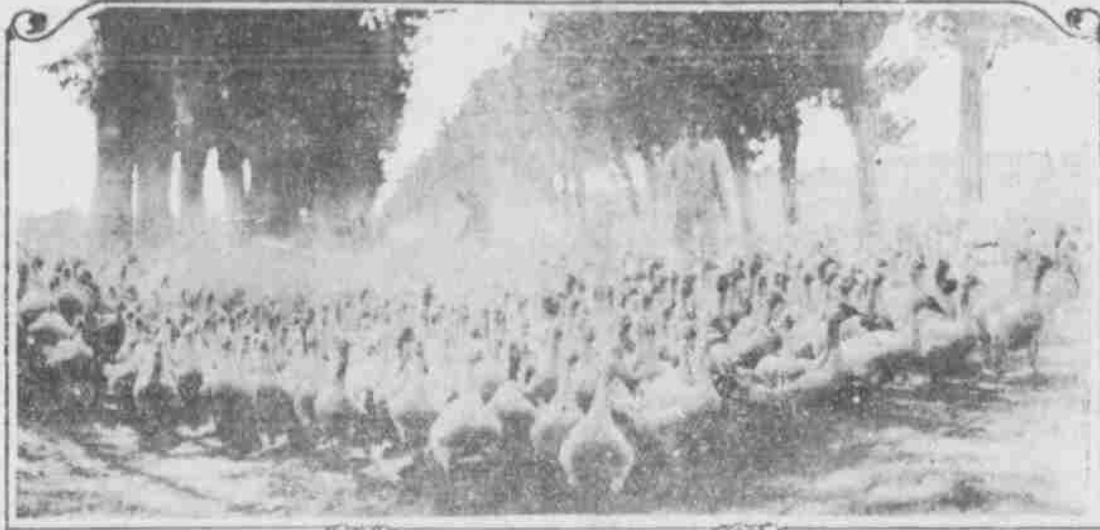
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## Electrical Storm, Wind and Rain, Visits Yuma and Southern California Points--Damage Rather Small

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 26.—Beginning at Yuma an electrical storm, accompanied by high winds and heavy rain, swept the Imperial Valley and expended its energy in the San Bernardino Mountains 200 miles from the start. Telephone and telegraph wires are temporarily out of commission. The Southern Sierras Power Company reported that three of its high tension wires, carrying 33,000 volts from the mountain to Imperial Valley were burned out.

At Tule, thirty miles east of San Diego a cloudburst is reported to have destroyed a number of adobe buildings. At various points the wind's velocity was 45 and 50 miles. At Yuma and Imperial Valley points it is reported the temperature dropped thirty degrees in a few minutes followed by a downpour of rain of approximately half an inch in a brief time. At most places the storm lasted an hour. At El Centro it is reported a heavy dust preceded the rain. There was no damage to crops or buildings. At Yuma, the secondary roof of a refrigeratory plant was blown off. At Calexico, the thermometer dropped from 105 to 78 degrees. At San Bernardino it fell from 102 to 72. San Bernardino, Redlands and Riverside suffered an interruption of wires.

WAR TIME SCENES ON THE EASTERN BATTLE FRONT



Geese by thousands commandeered by Germans in Russia; Jewish refugees returning after German occupation.

As the turkey is the native bird of the United States, so is the goose the native bird of Russia and Poland. When the victorious Germans made their triumphant entry into Russia countless numbers of geese were left behind in the flight of the Russian farmers. These were commandeered by the Germans. In the rear of the German army, as it made its way into Galicia and Russia were thousands of Jewish refugees who had fled from their homes in fear of the soldiers of the czar. On the promise of better treatment from the Germans they returned to their homes.

## STRONGGUARD MAINTAINED AT BORDER

Precautionary Measures Still  
Taken at El Paso Against Poss-  
ible Uprising; Orozco Visits  
Family in El Paso, Texas.

TROUBLE HAD WITH  
MEXICANS IN TEXAS

Carranza Wants to Know Wheth-  
er Conferees Acted in Official  
Capacity; He Is Directed to  
Read Communication Carefully

EL PASO, Aug. 26.—Doubled guards of soldiers were posted tonight on the international bridges, the railroad viaduct and other strategic points as a continuation of the precautions of General Pershing against attempts to execute a rumored uprising. The presence here of General Orozco, and his disappearance before he could be arrested, was a factor for the continuation of precautionary measures.

State rangers have been ordered to El Paso from the station at Yuleta to reinforce the civil and military authorities. Orozco, whose followers are alleged to have participated in the plot, is admitted by his family visited them this morning. Orozco defaulted his bond, and fled to Mexico when held with Huerta on the charge of attempted conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws. The police declare the Mexicans purchased much fire arms today.

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## Fort Totten Guns In Practice With Battle Conditions

Twelve Inch Mortars Fire Eight-  
teen Shells at Target in Long  
Island Sound Thirteen Thou-  
sand Yards Away.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The scream of shells and the roar of cannon rolled over the waters of Long Island Sound. The silent twelve-inch mortars at Fort Totten, guarding the northern entrance of New York harbor, found their tongues and sent eighteen 700 pound projectiles hurtling toward a target 13,000 yards off shore. Conditions of actual warfare were duplicated as far as possible. The hits scored will not be computed, it is said, for several days.

In the little observatory on Sandy Hook, six miles away, an officer directed the sighting of the mortars by telephone, computing by mathematical formula the range, the angle of fire and other intricate factors to be considered. The artillerymen saw nothing of the target but followed the commands of the officer, relayed to them by the battery commander a few feet away in the pit.

Observers, by shading their eyes against the glare of the sun, on the water, saw the target as a dot on the horizon. Its actual measurements were ten feet high by ten feet wide at the base. The flight of the projectiles could be followed without glasses for the first few seconds, but so far away were the targets that when the shells fell the great columns of water that spouted up appeared but a few feet in height. With searchlights playing on the tiny float the firing was repeated tonight.

## POUND WORTH FAR BELOW NORMAL

English Pound Sterling Register-  
ed Low Record Since the  
British Government Has Coin-  
ed This Issue.

FRANCS AND LIRES  
ALSO BELOW RECORD

German Reichmarks, Alone,  
Make Slight Rise During the  
Day; Lower Quotations Ex-  
pected for English.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The English pound sterling dropped to worth less in American money than at any other time since the British mint began to coin it in 1817. In a thoroughly demoralized foreign exchange market its value has dropped to \$4.63 3/4, 23 1/2 cents below normal. There is every indication it will go lower still to-morrow. Francs and liras also dropped. German money, alone increased in value.

German Reichmarks went to \$1 7/8 the highest point they have touched since the existing values started down more than two weeks ago. The strength of German money is attributed largely to the easing of tension in the diplomatic relations between that country and the United States. It is even reported Germany might seek to borrow money in this market later on.

AVERAGE COPPER PRICE

The average price of copper for the week ending August 25, was 16.97 cents. The closing price of the week, registered, was 16.72.

## FIRST WITNESS IN COSTELLO LITIGATION

Mrs. Julia Cunningham, Mother  
of Plaintiffs, on Stand for En-  
tire Day; Case Expected to  
Last for Two Weeks.

TOMBSTONE, Aug. 26.—(Special)—The first witness to be called in the Cunningham-Costello case is still on the stand and from present appearances will be all of tomorrow. The witness is Mrs. Julia Cunningham, widow of Patrick Cunningham, and mother of the two young women who are the heirs of the estate and the plaintiffs in the present action.

Mrs. Cunningham recited the various transactions and dealings that she knew about between her husband and the late Martin Costello, as to the various mining claims in the Warren District and told of conversations that were held in her presence between the two. Her testimony is the most important and direct that the plaintiff will have to introduce and bears directly on the points at issue in the case. Every point of evidence is being fought with vigor on both sides and several times during the morning the jury had to be excused while the counsel urged the right to its introduction.

Mrs. Cunningham will not, probably, get through with her direct testimony until tomorrow after which she will be subject to the cross examination of the attorneys for the defense, and that will take at least a day, judging from the time that was taken at the time of the last trial.

Both sides are watching the transcript of the testimony taken at the last trial, which comprises a book of several hundred pages, to see that no point in the testimony is overlooked that might be of benefit to them or their contentions or see if the witness will make some misstatement or vary from the testimony that was given at the previous trial.

There is but little chance of the case being completed this week and this morning counsel on both sides announced to the court that in their opinion there was but little likelihood of the case being submitted to the jury before the latter part of next week.

The case at the last trial occupied the attention of the court for nine days but from present appearances the trial this time will take the full two weeks. New witnesses are coming in almost every day for one side or the other, some arriving last evening and others this morning.

Are Married Again.

Paul V. Creswell, of Douglas, and Joseph N. McKinney do not believe in single blessedness, judging from their actions as recorded in the Superior Court. The records show that during the past week they have both been granted decrees of divorce and have also been granted other marriage licenses. The former has been granted a license to wed Alma McBae and the latter to wed May Barnett. All parties are residents of Douglas.

New Suits Filed.

August W. Luedlein has filed an action for divorce against Marie S. Luedlein on the grounds of cruelty, etc. The plaintiff is a resident of Bisbee.

Julia Litchfield has filed suit against N. C. Cove, as administrator of the estate of C. A. Burdick, deceased, for \$240.00 and interest alleged to be due on a promissory note given by the deceased prior to his death.

Jon. Colford, through his attorney, has filed suit against George F. Wade of Bisbee to recover the sum of \$449.50 alleged to be due from a former partnership that existed between them.

Ross F. Mills has appealed a case that was decided against him in the justice court at Dragoon, wherein he sought to recover the sum of \$159.60 for goods alleged to have been furnished the Arizona & Michigan Development Company.

Ordered Off Reservation.

A number of citizens and residents of the vicinity of Ft. Huachuca military reservation have been given notice by Col. Brown, the commanding officer at that fort, that their presence on the reservation if not wanted and they will be arrested if found within the bounds of the reservation. There is no doubt but what an effort will be made to remove them.

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## LESS TENSION NOW EXISTS ON ARABIC QUESTION

Ambassador Bernstorff Tells Lan-  
sing German Government Im-  
plies Submarine Commanders  
Are Ordered to Give Warning.

UNITED STATES NOW  
FEELS EASIER ON ISSUE

Communication Expected From  
Germany That Imperial Gov-  
ernment Has Given Strict Or-  
ders to Her Commanders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Two important developments in the relations of the United States with Germany further reduced the tension of the situation. Ambassador von Bernstorff told Lansing the statement, presented Tuesday by the direction of the Berlin Foreign Office, intended to imply that German submarine commanders were ordered to attack no more merchantmen without warning. Ambassador Gerard is reporting a conference with von Jagow, confirmed the dispatches that Germany, even before the sinking of the Arabic, adopted a policy designed to settle satisfactorily the whole submarine problem.

The State Department would not make public Gerard's dispatch but opinion was immediately reflected at the State Department and the White House and was taken as a conclusive proof that the situation, once threatening to break the friendly relations between the two countries, was on its way to settlement.

The more hopeful officials thought the crisis past and inferred the views which von Bernstorff has been urging upon Berlin ever since the sinking of the Lusitania, had prevailed with the support of Liberals in Germany, who have been opposing the anti-American policy of the Conservatives.

One fact is outstanding in the whole situation. It is that of the further communication coming from Germany outlining the policy which it is said is expected to be satisfactory to the United States. It is understood Germany will announce a suspension of her submarine warfare on passenger carrying ships and that submarine commanders will be instructed not to sink any merchantmen without warning, pending a diplomatic discussion of the proposal for a modus vivendi for the relaxation of the British blockade against neutral commerce.

From such information as has reached here it is apparent the sinking of the Arabic—assuming the ship was sunk by a submarine—was as much a surprise to Germany as it was to the rest of the world.

BODIES NOT FOUND

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—No with-  
standing earlier reports to the con-  
trary, the body of Mrs. Josephine  
Brugliere, one of the two Americans  
lost on the Arabic, has not been recovered. It was announced tonight by the White Star line, nor has the body of Edmund Woods, the other American who perished, yet been found.

BREVETED FOR GALLANTRY.

BELGRADE, Serbia, Aug. 26.—M. Paulhan, the French aviator who was sent to Serbia several months ago by the French air service to assist the Serbian army, has been promoted to the rank of captain for gallant conduct in bringing down an Austrian aeroplane.

M. Paulhan gave up flying two years ago, after winning a \$50,000 long-distance flight contest in England and retired to a farm on the Riviera, where he grew flowers for the London market. He volunteered for the air service, however, at the beginning of the war.